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COUNTRY China

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letter of 16 October 1978 from the
Director of Central Intelligence to the
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1. Gholmon, vice head of Silingol League, was born in Suiyuan Tumet Banner (111-48, 40-48). He came to Silingol League from Yenai (109-27, 36-36). The man in charge of the political members of Silingol League is CHI Chung-shan, but the actual power is held by XUEI Pi (李季) who came from Wangyehmiao (122-01, 46-05).

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] Wang Ch'ing to be the Chinese Communist-appointed head of Silingol Abaga Left (East) Banner. 25X1A

3. The head of Silingol East Abaganar Banner (115-51, 44-02) was Nachi who was arrested in late 1947. The official acting in his place, Saingerel, is the head of the political members of Silingol East Abaganar Banner. Saingerel was born in Ordos (Left Flank Rear Banner 110-00, 40-20), Ikechou League.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] is Nach'ing to be the Chinese Communist-
appointed chief of the Abaganar Left (East) Banner of Silingol League.

4. The head of West Abaga Banner (114-30, 43-48) is Chibag. The head of the political members of West Abaga Banner is a Kharchin Mongol named Rinchinja.

5. The head of Josoto League as of February 1948 is Delgejunnai. Previously he was reported to be the principal of the normal school in Chaoyang (120-26, 41, 34) Hsien, Jehol Province. In running Josoto League, Delgejunnai reportedly uses about 500 of his former students.

6. During February 1948, Mongols living in four banners of Chahar Province -- Gul Olan (All Red 113-00, 41-12), Hube Olan (Border Red 112-47, 40-45), Gul Sher (All Yellow 113-30, 40-46) and Hube Huhe (Border Blue 112-30, 40-45) -- decided to migrate to a pure Mongol region because of the sufferings from Chinese Communist oppression. Negotiations regarding this migration were carried on with the various organizations concerned, with Gombojap (Chinese name: Hu Feng-shan 胡鳳山) acting as chief negotiator.

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25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] report on location of these banners having different names.)

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7. The Buriat Mongols who were living in Silingol Abaga Banner before the Japanese surrender in 1945 are now (February 1948) scattered and living in the vicinity of Dolon Nor (Tolun 116-25, 42-10) because of present conditions. In order to have them gather in one place and live as a group, plans have been formulated to have them on the north side of the Yin Shan (阴山) Mountains. The Suiyuan Border Mongolian Political Council has given its approval of this plan. As of February 1948 there were approximately 200 Buriat Mongols living in Batgar Temple (?) as suffering refugees.
8. Manibatara, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government representative in Harbin, is alive and is reportedly in prison in Harbin.
9. Boyanmandaho (Boinmandaho), vice-head of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government, is alive and reportedly in Wangyehmiao. He is also reported to be in Lintung (118-58, 43-51) where he is said to be handling political affairs.

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Comment. a Sin Pao article of 15 March 1948 was quoted as saying that "Poyenmanhomanipatara alias Ma Ming-chow (ex-chairman of the puppet East Mongolian Autonomous Government)....(was) put in prison in January 1948" and that he later was executed at Wangyehmiao.)
10. Sanjaijap, former Education Department Head, and Achingaa, former head of Jalalt Banner (Jalaid 122-20, 46-50), were killed in Chalandun (122-45, 48-01) by the Chinese Communists.
11. The USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic reportedly sent a large number of political operators to Eastern Mongolia in May 1948. These operators are handling organization and training, probably Party affairs since they are political workers.

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